BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2063.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE. The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Henry Petrie Saunders in our establishment ceased yesterday: and Mr. James Wright has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

[226] *Bombay 1st August*, 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [227]

JUST Published No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Consisting of*—1st Racecourse Distances.—2nd Letter from old Gooseberry.—3d Song Ride Sportsmen Ride.—4th Nosing Tom's last but one—5th Extract from Recollections of Life in the Deccan.—6th Song—the midnight Boar.—7th Bottom better than Speed ---8th Falconry.---9 h Neemuch Fly Fishing.---10th An account of a Favourite Greyhound ---11th Song---Meet me when day Light may Dawn.—12th. The Candeish Clubs. 13th Propositions for a Sporting Club.—14th Travelling in Guzerat.—15th Harlequin and Honesty.—16th Hog Hunting in Guzerat.—17th Kangaroo Hunting.---18th A Trip through Kattywar.---19th Pongoes at the Presidency.---20th Song for the Club of Harmonies.---21st A word to Witness. 22d Tiger Hunting—23d Song---the Hunting of the Boar ---24th Letter from Khandeish ---25th Lion Hunting in Khandeish.---26th Oh Rest thee my Hunter---27th. On Thorns.---28th John Dockery Redivivus.--29th A Slap at S. Y. S. 30th Sporting in Kattywar.---SELECTIONS. 31st Fight between Deaf Burke and Birmingham *alias* Welsh Davis.---32d Gallant Fight.---Atkinson and Parkes. 33d. The Drake Hunt Steeple Chase.—34th Kangaroo Hunting.---35th Hunting.---36th Floriken. [228]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [229]

TO be Let.---The well known Residence, called Byculiah House, lately occupied by Doctor's Jeaffreson and Dalgairns which is in good repair.

For particulars enquire of JAGUNNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

[224] *Bombay, 6th August*, 1831.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon P. Stewart from Tannah.
Assist. Surgeon Thos. Jas. Knox, Medical E

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon Smytton M. Batt. to Sea.
Ens. Jackson 24th Regt. N. I. to England.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 7. Ship Drougan, John McKenzie Master, from Mauritius 23d July.

Do. 8. Ship Gipsey, Robt. Highat Master from Liverpool, 1st May.

Passengers.—Thos. Jas. Knox, Assit. Surg. Mr Francis Martin.

Arrived at Swan River, June 1st from Bombay, the Swan River Packet J. McDermotte Master.

DEPARTURES.

6. Aug His Majesty's Ship Satellite M. T. Hare Esq. Acting Comd. to Trincomalie.

Passengers.—Mr. and Miss Craven, and Lieut. Maling.

6. Aug. Ship Duke of Rexburgh Thos. Browne Master to Canton.

7. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Hythe, Capt. Thos. Shepherd master to China.

Passengers.—Dr. Smyttan, J. Page, Thos. Wace, and 1 Servant.

Do. Barque Fortune, Robt. Crawford, master, to the Clyde.

Passengers.—Capt. W. Lewiis, Mr. Thos. Wooler, and Mr. Gunter.

7. Aug. Ship Earl of Eldon, Ed. Theaker master London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Rawlings, Mr. Hart, Lieut. Rawlings, Lieut. Houston, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Kempthorn, Ensign Jackson, Dr. Walter, Mr. Phibbs, and Mr. Stewart.

Do. Ship Shahool Hamud John Morris master to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Jas. Morris.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.— Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane, Drougan and Gipsey.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, George Cruttenden, Cavendish Bentinck.

ARAB.—Fazarabany.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, Amherst, and Elphinstone,

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

FRENCH—Hebe,

BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1831.

We regret to say that the Ship *Gipsy*, while trying to make the port on the night of Sunday last, unfortunately ran on ground near the Sunken Rock at the entrance of the harbour, where, she remained for some hours: and received so much injury, that it was not without difficulty she was brought into dock on the following morning. She left Liverpool on the 1st of May, and has brought us London papers up to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 30th of April, from which we have made copious extracts below.

Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, on the 22d of April, in consequence of the defeat of Ministers on the 3d reading of the Reform Bill, on the 19th of the same month.

The preparations for the ensuing general election, were proceeding with the greatest rapidity.

The news from the continent is generally speaking, of a favourable nature. The Poles had met with brilliant success in some of their last encounters with the Russians, who, have been forced to act upon the defensive for the purpose of keeping open their communication with Russia. The insurrection in Lithuania which is said to have become very general, has proved of the utmost importance to the Poles who, are taking measures to act in concert with the insurgents of that province.

Continental news has, however, lost much of it's comparative interest, owing to the state of affairs in England, where the approaching General Election, and its important consequences, have become the engrossing objects of attention. We have copied below at considerable length the particulars of the most interesting debates which preceded the prorogation of parliament, together with the events upon that occasion.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL, 18.

REFORM.

A variety of petitions were presented.---Mr. Hume and Mr. Littleton referred to the unfounded statements of the Member for Preston regarding the feelings of the lower class on the subject of the Reform Bill.---The former hon Gentleman denied the truth of Mr. Hunt's assertions as far as Manchester and this county were concerned, and Mr Littleton said that the people of Staffordshire were warm in support of the measure.

Mr. Hunt entered into a justification of himself, after which, Lord Stanley stated that he had questioned the Members for Preston as to the language he had made use of respecting a probable election for Wigan. The hon Member for Preston replied that he had not used the exact words which had been reported in the newspaper and which he (Lord Stanley) showed him but something very like them. The language reported to have been used by the hon. Member for Preston bore an extraordinary similiarity to that quoted by the hon. Member for Staffordshire. His Lordship having read that part of Mr. Hunt's speech respecting "Constitutional influence" at elections, asked whether this was language, or any thing like it, proper to be held by a Member of that House? (Cheers.)---His Lordship next read that part in which Mr. Hunt spoke of "Major Birley" and "Peterloo," which was followed by loud cries of "hear." Before he (Lord Stanley) ventured to read that passage to the House he considered it his duty to put the paper into the hands of the hon. Member for Preston, and to ask him whether the report was correct. The hon. Member said it was certainly much exaggerated; but with respect to the passage which he had just read, he admitted that he had said something very like it. If the hon. Member said any thing like it, he disgraced himself and his country. (Cheers.)---His Lordship then briefly referred to the "gross misrepresentation on the subject of the proceedings in a Committee on a private bill;" after which Mr. Hunt said he certainly asked the people to go over to Wigan in large bodies, to exercise a constitutional influence over the electors, and to prevail upon them to vote for the friends of the people. He also told them to give the electors a gentle squeeze, but he did not tell them to pull their arms off.

Mr. LITTLETON said, that a great number of respectable tradesmen were willing to make oath that the hon. Member for Preston had made use of the language attributed to him. (Hear)

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the committal of the bill was ordered to be postponed till Thursday. The house adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock.

REFORM BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he thought the House would sanction the motion he was about to make, that the Reform Bill should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. He would without further apology, proceed to enter into a detail of the reasons and motives of the changes proposed by his Majesty's government in the bill which he had the honour to submit to the House. Happy he was, in the perfect confidence and conviction that the principle of the bill had been most signally and unequivocally stamped and sealed by the approbation of the people. The noble Lord then proceeded to explain that, in consequence of more perfect details as to the population of particular places, Aldborough, Buckingham, Malmsbury, Okehampton and Reigate, were to be transferred to schedule B; or, to send one Member, instead of being disfranchised. Leeminster, Northallerton, Morpeth, Tamworth, Tavistock, Calne, Truro, and Westbury to be taken out of schedule B---in other words, to continue to send two Members. In such case as that of Clitheroe, which had a population of 3000 persons, but which was in the parish of Whalley, with a population of 84,000, without, at the same time, having any connection with that parish, he had not felt himself authorised to give the borough and that parish a connection which they really had not hitherto, so as to give the borough a right which it had not previously possessed.-- There was one other--namely Beeralston, which was a case deficient both in respect to the population and to the qualification as to the amount of the number of houses rated at ten pounds rental, in which, it would appear there was, singular to say, but one house taken at that annual rental. Was there any place which might with less impropriety be omited from representation than a small place like this? A right hon. Gentleman, the other night, had compared this case to that of the borough of Calne. He (Lord J. Russell) contended that it did not bear the least resemblance to the case of Calne The extent of that borough itself was small; but the parish belonging to it was a town-parish, without which they had adopted the rule of taking the exact ancient limits of a borough; or the limits determined by Parliamentary Committees of that House, it would have been unjust to take the borough of Calne, and deprive it of two or of one member. There were many places circumstanced in the same way—as Cirencester, Newport and others, where there was a large population, and where, though the limits of the boroughs were small, the parish was by no means in the same proportion. In these cases, according to the rule they had laid down they had thought it proper to include the whole parish as part of the borough. The present power of the proprietors of boroughs was to return members for their boroughs. The only power which they would henceforth enjoy would be the influence which Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Devonshire, or the Duke of Bedford might posses in the places wherewith their property was connected, but without the power of nomination, and subject to the judgment and the opinion of the inhabitants, as to the individual who might be recommended as fit to represent their interests in Parliament. Lord Lansdowne would possess but little influence in the way of property in the borough of Calne, for, of the £10. houses in the borough, he believed not more than three belonged to that noble Lord, and he was sure, that if the franchise were taken from the borough and given to the county of Wilts, Lord Lansdowne would possess as much influence as at present. Having mentioned the places which were to be disfranchised, he should proceed to mention those places to which Members were to be assigned as an equivalent for those that were taken off. It was proposed to give to Bury, Odham, and Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, each one Member. To the town of Salford, in Lancashire, with two townships adjoining, which contained nearly 50,000 inhabitants, they proposed to give a separate representation. Salford, and the townships connected with it, would therefore, according to the arrangement at present proposed, have one representative and Manchester two. They proposed likewise to give to a place in Staffordshire, known by the name of the Potteries, with some other parishes in its immediate neighbourhood, one Member. They likewise proposed to give to Wakefield, Whitby, and Halifax, one Member. Then, while they added to the manufacturing towns, they proposed to give additional Members to the counties. Some thought it hard that certain counties were to have four Members, while the counties next to them had but two. He proposed to give to all counties in England and Wales, having a population above 100,000, an additional Member. (Murmurs, and cries of "Hear, hear.")—Counties having a population of 150,000, or upwards, were to send four Members. Those counties to which he now proposed to give an additional Member were, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Glamorganshire, in Wales, which contained above 100,000 each. (Hear, hear.)—There were eight in number, and they were each to send three Members, with the exception of Glamorganshire, which at present had but one. The whole effect of the alteration which he proposed—the details of which would soon be in the hands of hon. Gentlemen would be to make the whole number of Members of the United Parliament, if they added five to Ireland and five to Scotland, 627; making a diminution of only 31. There were 24 towns which were to send two Members each, including the different parts of the metropolis which had been already enumerated; 26 to send one Member; 62 new Members for counties in England and Wales; one new Member for a borough, and one for a county in Wales; five new Members for Ireland, and five for Scotland. Hon. Gentlemen might see that this would produce a diminution of 31 in the numbers of the House, which was much less than originally proposed. He should now go on to some other alterations in the bill, which were of considerable importance. In the first place, with regard to the right of voting for counties, complaints had been made, and he confessed he thought made very naturally, that while leaseholders, for a certain number of years, and at a certain rent, as well as copyholders, were to be admitted to the right of voting, leaseholders for 999 or for 99 years were excluded. It was proposed, therefore, that persons holding leases at the rate of £10. a-year for any period exceeding 60 years should be qualified to vote for counties. They likewise proposed to admit to the same privilege another description of leaseholders—namely, those who had paid a fine of a certain amount for their leases. It was obvious that this was a just and proper arrangement, because while the right of voting was given to persons who paid a rent of £50. a-year, it was but reasonable that those who held an equal interest, but had acquired it by the payment of fines, should enjoy the same advantage. With regard to the right of voting in towns, they had taken occupation as the test of residence, and placed the occupiers, not only of houses, but also of warehouses or counting-houses, amongst the number of those entitled to vote as householders. (Hear.)—To this point he was confident there could be no objection, but rather the countrary. There was another alteration which carried a little farther the principle of keeping alive existing rights during the lives of those who held them; he meant in the instance of the rights of freemen. It had been strongly urged upon his Majesty's Government, with respect to cities, that if they admitted new classes to the right of voting, they ought to retain the privileges which now existed for the lives of the sons of freemen, who would presently be of age, and in favour of apprentices, who had served a great part of their time, and who, unless this bill were passed, would have the right of voting. (Hear, hear.) These persons, it was contended, ought to have the advantage extended to them, and he confessed he thought the request not an unfair one. It did not make any alteration in the principle of the Bill, and it had been determined accordingly to admit all to the present privileges of freemen, who would have acquired the right if this Bill were not passed; and also all persons whose apprenticeship being now in progress, would, at its expiration, confer upon them the privilege of voting. A clause was introduced, providing for the appointment of returning officers to preside at elections. Some improvements had been made with regard to registry. It was proposed that the place of abode, and the christian and surname of the electors should be inserted at full, so that the registry should be a complete index of the voters. It was also proposed that the book in which the registry was kept should form the authority for the right of voting, and to enable the churchwardens and overseers to employ clerks to attend to this department: the expense was to be paid by the parish. With regard to extra-parochial places, it was proposed they should join the smallest parishes by which they were bounded. The next alteration to which he had to advert was in the mode of polling. Instead of the poll being always taken in one place for cities and boroughs, power was to be given to the returning officers to name different places where the poll should be taken. There

was likewise a clause similar to one which had been inserted by the right hon. Gentleman opposite in some acts of his different purposes ---namely, that a misnomer was not to be the ground of any legal objection, provided the name was generally understood as the name of the person bearing it. He believed he had now gone through all the principal alterations which were proposed to be made. He was quite ready, if it were thought proper, to raise again the question as to the general principle of the measure; for he was quite ready to defend it. A gallant General was, he understood, about to purpose certain resolutions, which would bind the House to keep up an especial number of members for a particular part of the united kingdom. He should not now enter into the discussion, which would most properly come on when the gallant General brought on his motion; but he could not help saying that he thought that would be a most invidious course for the House to pursue—that it would promote jealousies which they ought to endeavour to allay, and would be likely to raise prejudices which he was satisfied, ought to receive, before long, a final decision. He felt quite sure that the House would ill consult its duty to its constituents, and to itself, if it kept the question of reform under debate or discussion for the period of another year.—He felt assured that the discussion, if it should last for three or four months longer, could not be but attended with a degree of agitation in the country, which it was most desirable to avoid For that reason he was anxious to see some improvement in that House as at present constituted. The noble Lord concluded by making some general observations on the measure, and sat down amidond cheers.

General GASCOYNE said, that the bill introduced by the noble Lord was a different and distinct bill from that which the noble Lord had previously introduced upon the subject of Reform. (Hear, hear.)- It was stated by his Majesty's Government that they would have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. (Laughter.)- The present was as different and distinct as any two bills; there was nothing in the measure that would justify him to alter his determination to oppose it. If it was the pleasure of the House, he would postpone his amendment until the bill was printed, but he could not see any reason why he should do so. He recommended the noble Lord to withdraw the bill. There was time enough during the Session to introduce a new one. (Laughter and cheers.)-- It was so materially altered, that it was impossible to recognize in it any of the features of the old one. He would not abandon his principles, and should move his resolution. He then went on to state that it was most unwise to destroy the proportion of the number of Members between England, Scotland, and Ireland, particularly with respect to Ireland, which did not contribute a fair proportion of taxes. England was sacrificed, to extend Members to Ireland and Scotland In arguing the question, he had not the smallest desire to see Ireland not efficiently represented, but not at the expense of England. He then referred to the One Pound Note Bill, to show the great influence the Scotch and Irish Members had in that House whenever a question was brought forward that was likely to prove injurious to their interest. The bill would increase this influence, and lessen the power of the English Members to check it. There were 37 applications for the extension of Members to different places. He condemned the whole measure, as calculated to subvert the constitution of the House. He then moved that the number of representatives for England and Wales might not be decreased.

Mr. SADLER seconded the amendment, and detailed at considerable length his reasons for opposing the bill.

Lord ALTHORP was quite sure that the object of this amendment was to destroy the bill. (Cheers).—The object of the hon. Gentleman was not only to uphold the present number of Members, but to deprive Ireland and Scotland of that additional number which it was proposed to allot to them. The hon. Gentleman said that Ministers could not be serious in proposing to reduce the number of Members. He (Lord Althorp) would say that he never rose to oppose a motion with more seriousness in his life. If the bill should pass in its present state, there were very few considerable places in England, which would not be represented, and England would have a greater number of Representatives in proportion to its population than Ireland. In the present state of the country no system of representation would stand unless founded on the principles of the present measure. If the class of persons to whom the franchise was proposed to be committed, were disaffected towards the State, even without a reform, no system of laws could preserve the institutions of the country. In his opinion, this was a protection against revolution. It was too much for the hon. Member to say that they were actuated by sinister motives. (Cheers.)- He begged all those who were friendly to the measure not to be deceived as to the consequences of the proposition now submitted to the House, nor to think it of small importance to the great object. (Hear, hear.)—If it were carried, it would effect such damage to the bill, it would be such a blow to it, that it must be fatal to the success of the measure. He appealed, therefore, to all who were friendly to the bill to join in opposing the proposition of the hon. Member. (Hear.)

Viscount STORMONT designated the bill introduced by his Majesty's Ministers as a tissue of errors and absurdities.

After some observations from Lord Loughbough and and Colonel Wood,—Mr. Bulwer moved the question of adjournment.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in the motion as he saw no prospect of finishing the discussion on that night.—The debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the order of the day for the adjourned debate on Parliamentary Reform be read.

Mr. LITTLETON BULWER warmly supported the measure, and called upon the House to remember that at a period like the present when there were civil convulsions in every nation around us, it became doubly necessary to unite all the classes having intelligence and property in defence of the state. This could only be done by giving them a direct interest and a share in the management of its concerns and for this purpose he thought the present bill admirably calculated.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL supported the bill.

Mr. FANE opposed it. He should not have objected to a moderate and temperate reform, but the plan was so immoderate that no person attached to the constitution could give it his support.

Mr. WILBRAHAM gave his decided negative to the motion of the Gallant General. He (Mr. W.) had formerly been a moderate reformer, and would have been satisfied with the amendment of the representation by the occasional transfer of the franchise of corrupt boroughs to populous places; but when he saw the cloak that was thrown over corruption in that House,—when he saw moderate proposals uniformly rejected, he became convinced that nothing but a great and comprehensive measure would effect the design he had in view. (Hear, hear.)—He was therefore delighted with the plan of those from whom it proceeded. (Cheers.)—He possessed a borough, which had been placed in schedule A; but he would not, on that account, join the ranks of the opponents of the measure, even if he had no other means of obtaining a seat in that House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr, HAWKINS (himself a borough proprietor) also opposed the measure in one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches of the whole session, and concluded in the following terms: —"For the honour of the ancient Monarchy, whose perils and whose triumphs for so many generations are chronicled in the proceedings of this House; for the sake of this faithful people who have stood by us in the hour of our trial, and bore with us in the hour of our pride, let us seize the opportunity which now presents itself, to inscribe ourselves on the page of history as the first recorded example of "power correcting its own usurpation." The hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and general cheering.

Sir G. WARRENDER was opposed to the Reform Bill, but being resolved not to throw away the opportunity of giving additional members to Scotland in the event of certain of the English boroughs being disfranchised, he should sincerely vote against the amendment. If the franchise were justly forfeited, he thought it but fair that Scotland should have the benefit of such transfer. If, for instance, Liverpool, which he considered the most corrupt of boroughs, should be disfranchised, he would propose that the franchise should be transferred to Glasgow. (Hear and laughter.)

Mr. C. W. WYNN opposed the Reform Bill, and defended the rotten boroughs at some length.—He was followed on the same side by Sir G. Clerk and Sir J. Malcolm. The latter said that the people of Scotland were just now friendly to reform, but it should be his honest pride as a Scotchman to vote according to his conviction, however opposed that might be, to the feelings of his constituents.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said that he rose with the most painful feelings to explain the course which he meant to pursue on the present occasion. He felt an inseparable objection to the reduction of members proposed by Ministers; he had been sent there to advocate reform, and he therefore felt himself compelled to dissent from a proposition which, instead of extending the representation of the people of England, went in fact to decimate the number of their representatives. (Hear, hear.) ----He had been assured by Ministers that they did not consider the proposed reduction as an essential portion if their measure of reform: and since then he had had a conversation with the member for Liverpool, and being assured by the gallant General that the resolution was not projected in a spirit of hostility to the plan of Ministers, he had promised to vote for the resolution. (Hear, hear! and Oh, oh!)---He was a reformer---(Oh, oh! and Hear, hear,)---a consistent, but not a vague reformer---(Hear, and Oh!)---and as such, he was prepared to vote for the principle of the bill, though objecting to some of its provisions: for instance, that of disfranchising the pot-walloping boroughs, which he conceived to be most efficacious safety-valves of the democratic tendencies of the constitution. The fluctuating conduct of Ministers, with regard to the amendment, had placed him in a most embarrassing dilemma; for on the one hand he could not, consistently with his duty to his constituents, vote for a proposition which would endanger the success of the bill—(Hear, hear); and on the other, he could not consistently vote against the resolution to which he had promised his support, relying on the previous declaration of Ministers, that they did not consider it material. (Hear, hear.)—If the vote he now gave should be displeasing to his constituents, he was ready to resign the trust they had deputed to him. (Hear.)

Mr. STANLEY severely animadverted on the inconsistency displayed by the member for Southwark. If the hon. and gallant member had laboured under the delusion of supposing that the resolution had not originated in a spirit of hostility to the Bill, how could he continue in that delusion after the proceedings of the night before? He should like to know from the chief actors in those confidential communications, whether it was not the simple fact, that after repeated discussions, not fewer than four modifications of the original resolution had been made before the present one was agreed to? (Hear, hear; and No, no.)—He appealed to the hon. and gallant Member himself for the truth of the statement. (Genl. Gascoyne,—"Yes, there were some alterations.") (Hear, hear)—He knew that such was the case. It was the deliberate, and (as its framers thought) the most efficacious means of securing a large number of votes, so as to indirectly, but effectually, defeat the great object which the friends of this Bill had in view. (Loud cries of hear, and no.)—Would the hon. and gallant Member for Liverpool venture to deny that the first draught of the revolution applied to "Great Britain," instead of "England and Wales?" (Hear.)—And was it not in consequence of the unwillingness to provoke any marked hostility on the part of the Irish and Scotch members that it was, after several modifications, altered to its present form? (Hear, hear.)—And yet this was the resolution thus framed in deadly hostility to the Bill, which the "consistent reformer," (the hon. and gallant Member for Southwark) would, forsooth, support! (Loud cries of "hear".) The opponents of the measure, not daring to oppose it openly, were now attempting to defeat it, under the flimsy pretext of a discussion on the relative proportions of the English, Irish, and Scotch representatives. (Cheers.)—The Bill extended the English constituency a hundred-fold, and whilst it added to the efficiency of the English representation, only curtailed the present corruptions. He then ably defended the principle of the Bill, and went over some of its provisions. The right hon. Gentleman concluded by repeating that the proposition now before them was a most insiduous attempt to get rid of the principle of the bill, and secure the destruction of the measure proposed by his Majesty's Government. It was clear to every man, that on the vote to which the House would come that night hung the question of reform (hear, hear, hear); and he warned the timid, although, perhaps, sincere reformers, that however they may be lead to judge of the nature of the question before them by any specious arguments, and this was the time when they were called upon to show their desire for reform. (Hear.)—He would tell them, and he would tell their constituents, that by the vote of that night they were either losing or gaining the first opportunity ever offered them of gratifying or of defeating those highly raised and highly excited hopes of the people, that they would at least possess a House of Parliament really representing the feelings, the wishes, and the interests of every class in the country. (Cheers.)

Sir G. MURRAY and Mr. NORTH opposed the bill

Mr. O'CONNELL opposed the amendment, but said that the anti-unionists of Ireland would highly approve of it. As the speech of a radical reformer had been printed by the anti-reformers, so the speech of the hon. Member for Liverpool might, perhaps, be printed by the anti-unionists.

Mr. HUNT said he should support the bill all through though he was afraid that it would prevent him and those who acted with him from obtaining universal suffrage, annual parliaments and vote by ballot.

Sir J. GRAHAM did not say that if this amendment was carried, the Ministers would abandon the bill, but he did say that if the amendment was carried, it would be a matter of very grave consideration to the Ministers whether the bill had been so impugned that they ought not to attempt to carry it through its other stages; and he warned the friends of the bill not to concur in the amendment. (Hear.)

Sir R. PEEL said that he was prepared to give the bill a fair, direct, and open opposition, and that he was somewhat surprised to hear those who were opposed to the measure charged with thinking and considering of the best means of defeating it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)—Nothing would be more grateful to him than a moderate change, but he would not propose any measure of his own, lest he should be taunted with a base attempt to return to office. If there were to be a new administration, he saw no alternative but that of yielding to popular clamour and the dictates of the press, or resigning the charge of directing the affairs of the country.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the amendment, amid the most disgraceful noise, interruption, and confusion. He concluded by stating that he had no doubt that this division would decide the fate of the bill; and he, for one, should be most happy to find himself by the side of a noble Lord (Althorp) who addressed the House last night; and who, consistently with the tenor and opinions of his life, after the question had been put, would be surrounded by the friends of his youth.

Lord J. RUSSELL made a few observations in reply. He said that the proposition which the gallant Member for Liverpool had now brought forward was totally different from that which he last week said he would move. He could not but think that the motion of the gallant General was an example of those parliamentary tactics by which a person who was desirous of defeating a measure brought together all those who were hostile to it, and at the same time endeavoured to entrap some of its friends, who might be fools or gulls enough to fall into the snare which was set for them. (Hear, hear).—He had seen with great regret that the first gull who had fallen headlong into the snare was the gallant Member for Southwark ("hear" and a laugh), whom till this moment he had looked upon as a more staunch reformer than himself. If the motion of the gallant General should be carried, it would be impossible to make any addition to the representation of Ireland. The Irish Members seemed to understand the question in this light, but the Scotch Members who had taken part in the dicussion indulged in much special pleading on the subject. He concluded from this that the Irish Members were more properly the representatives of the people than the Scotch Members; and that the popular mode of election in Ireland produced a result different from the close elections of Scotland. The consequences of the rejection of the bill before the House might be various. He did not put it as a threat, but he had a right to say, that if the bill should be rejected his Majesty might be dissatisfied with the decision, and would appeal from it to the country. (Hear, hear.)—If a modified plan of reform should be carried, instead of that now proposed, it would not satisfy and tranquillize the country. In a new House of commons some Member would again propose the bill, and those who had voted for the second reading would be bound in consistency to support him. Thus, instead of peace, here would be a continued struggle between the people anxious to regain their privileges and the house reluctant to part with their assumed power. On the whole, the bill proposed was most likely to place the country in a state of affection to the government, and loyalty to the throne, which was desirable for the permanency of our institutions. The motion of the gallant General was one of those insidious attempts to throw a bar in the way of the measure; and he called upon all the true friends of the bill to join with his noble friend and himself in giving their decided opposition to it (Cheers,)

The House then divided. The number were—

For General Gascoyne's motion....299
Against it.....291

Majority against Ministers..... 8

Tuesday, April 19.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

John Joseph Lawson, the printer of *The Times*, was called to the bar of the house, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. While we were excluded, we understood that their lordships came to a resolution to commit Mr. Lawson to the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod. At present Mr. Lawson will suffer no other inconvenience than the detention in very comfortable quarters.

CIVIL LIST.

Earl Grey stated to the house the alterations made in the civil list, as it at present stood. It was proposed to transfer a considerable portion of those funds, formerly voted under the general head of the civil list, to the consolidated fund. There were other articles hitherto paid out of the civil list, which it was proposed in future to vote annually as part of the supplies-- such as the salaries or allowances of the Lord President of the Council, of the Lord Privy Seal, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. By these transfers, the civil list would be reduced to about 510,000l. instead of 1,630,000l, as it formerly stood, or 970,900l. as had been proposed by the late government. The articles to be voted now, were 60,000l. for the King's privy purse, and 50,000l. for the Queen's household. He deeply regretted that her majesty's name should have been made which were totally without foundation. By means of the present arrangement, 553,418l. would be brought under the controul of parliament, intead of 114,440l. proposed to be so brought by the late government.

The Duke of WELLINGTON disapproved of the new arrangement. He objected to the great officers of the state and ministers of the crown being dependant for their salaries on an annual vote of supply. The noble earl should at least, place those salaries on the consolidated fund. It was generally admitted, that unless the persons who held high offices had large fortunes, they were ruined. Such was the case with Mr. Piit, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Canning; and in the latter case he himself had had the office of proposing a provision for Mr, Canning's family, who had been ruined by being in office. And yet, with this fact notorious, their lordships found on the table a minute from the treasury, directing the reduction of the salaries of all the officers of the government.

Viscount GODERICH admitted that consider able expense attached to high officers of state; but after cutting down the salaries of the lower officers, it would be unjust not to act in the same way towards the higher stations—Lord Ellenborough doubted the policy of exhibiting naked to the country, the precise amount of the expenses of the civil government. the house resolved itself into a committee, the several clauses were agreed to, and the bill was reported without amendmet.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1831.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT *BY HIS MAJESTY IN PERSON* ON FRIDAY LAST.

PROGRESS OF THE KING TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Although the immediate prorogation of Parliament might have been anticipated as a necessary step to prevent the discussion of the

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Motion of which Lord Wharncliffe had given notice in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, for an Address to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased not to exercise his Royal Prerogative by sending back "his faithful Commons to their constituents;" still few seemed prepared for the ceremony so quickly as it came upon them, and in consequence the public were taken by surprise—a surprise, however, which was evidently as agreeable as it was sudden.

At an early hour on Friday morning the Lord Chancellor, and all his Majesty's Ministers, waited on his Majesty in a body, at St. James's Palace, when a Cabinet Council was held. His Majesty, true to his professions, and unbiassed by the sinister efforts which had been made to "turn his heart," at once subscribed to the necessity of the measure of dissolution; and, as an earnest of his sincerity, avowed his intention to go down to the House of Peers in person, and signify, in a Speech from the Throne, his Royal pleasure.

His Majesty's resolution being thus taken, "the Speech" was drawn up, and approved in the usual form, after which orders were issued for making the customary preparations for his Majesty's proceeding in State to carry his intentions into effect. The Master of the Horse lost no time in giving directions for bringing the State carriages from the new stables at Pimlico to the Palace, while directions were also sent to the Horse Guards, for a Royal escort, and the Yeomen of the Guard were summoned as quickly as possible, to attend the procession. Notice was likewise sent to the House of Lords to prepare for his Majesty's reception; and the Commissioners of the New Police, as well as the Magistrates of Bow-street, were desired to to have their respective forces on duty to preserve order. All these movements necessarily excited considerable bustle; and the Peers and Commoners being in full expectation of such a measure, lost no time in proceeding to their respective quarters. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the singular agitation which prevailed; and which, in the neighbourhood of Parliament-street and the Palace-yard, soon attracted an immense concourse of persons, of all ranks, who not only crowded the streets, but filled all the windows, presenting the gaiety and liveliness of some fixed festival. The cry of "The King is going to prorogue Parliament, to get rid of the Boroughmongers," spread like wildfire, and the cheerfulness which this announcement was calculated to excite, was soon visible in every countenance: while the removal of some pieces of ordnance to the banks of the Thames, at the back of the House of Peers, to fire the Royal salute, left no doubt of the fact. A few tickets were issued by the Lord Great Chamberlain for admission to the House of Lords; but these were extremely limited, compared with the desire to be present on this interesting occasion. Nevertheless, the space both below and above the Bar was crowded to excess. At two o'clock, the Royal State-carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and three other carriages, drawn by six horses each, the servants in their State liveries, were in attendance at the Palace; but the Royal escort had not yet arrived, nor were many of the Yeomen or other attendants of State on the spot. These deficiencies in point of form, however, were disregarded, and his Majesty, who was attired in an Amiral's uniform, and looked in excellent health and spirits, lost no time in entering his carriage, and proceeded at a slow pace through the Park to the Horse Guards. The Officers of the Household and Attendants in Waiting were Lord Hill (Gold Stick in Waiting), the Treasurer of the Household, the Marquess of Hastings (as the Lord in Waiting), the Groom of the Robes, Sir Philip Sidney (Equerry in Waiting), the Exon of the Yeomen Guard, Colonel Richardson (Silver Stick in Waiting) Mr. Mash the Gentleman Usher. At this time few people were assembled in the park, but on the Royal Procession entering the broad space opposite Whitehall, the throng thickened, and the appearance of the King was hailed by the most deafening shouts. The exultation was quite enthusiastic, and increased as his Majesty approached the entrance to the House of Peers; on his arrival at which the firing of the Royal salute commenced, and continued till he took his seat on the throne. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm which was displayed throughout the progress of his Majesty. The news soon spread through the metropolis, filling, all classes with delight, and attracting thousands to the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament to have the "glad tidings" confirmed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

The Peers began to assemble as early as two o'clock, and among the first persons present were the Duke of Cumberland, Earl Grey, the Marquess of Londonderry, &c. &c. The House soon become crowded both above and below the Bar. Most of the Peers appeared in their robes, but some of them, as if they had not time to assume their scarlet and ermine, were without their robes. Several Ladies, whom we suppose to be Peeresses, were also present. The Lord Chancellor entered the House at 20 minutes before three o'clock, and the Bishop of Exeter read prayers immediately. The Duke of Gordon presented a Petition from the Royal Borough of Forres against Reform [universal laughter].—The Lord Chancellor left the Woolsack and withdrew, preparatory, we believe, to receiving his Majesty. The Earl of Shaftesbury was immediately called, on the motion of the Marquess of Londonderry, to the chair.—Lord Wharncliffe immediately rose and said he believed there was no duty—The Duke of Richmond, interrupting the Noble Lord, rose to order, and said that he should move that the Standing Order of the House be read that the Noble Lords should be seated in their proper places [cries of hear, hear! and order, order!]; for he observed a Noble Duke (Wellington, we believe) sitting next to one of the junior Barons (Lord Lyndhurst, we believe).—The Marquess of Londonderry rose to order.—The Marquess of Clanricarde also rose to order at the time.—The Lord Chief Baron (Lyndhurst) also rose, and censured the conduct of the Duke of Richmond.—The Duke of Richmond said that if such language was made use of in the House, he should also move that the standing order be read that no offensive language should be used by Noble Lords in that House [hear, hear, hear! and great confusion]; amiast which the Marquess of Londonderry's voice was uppermost, calling out that he rose to order.—The Marquess of Londonderry wished to know from the Noble Duke opposite what offensive language had been made use of by the Noble Chief Baron?—The Marquess of Clanricarde said that the Noble Duke under him had not said the Noble Chief Baron had used offensive language.—The Marquess of Londonderry observed, that if the Noble Duke thought he was to be the only hero in this *coup d'état*, he should find himself very much mistaken. If he supposed that he could prevent Noble Lords from speaking, he would soon be undeceived [This was followed by loud cries of "Order of the Day," Lord Wharncliffe standing on the floor]. Silence having been obtained, Lord Wharncliffe said he stood in his situation as a Peer of that House, and he should take the liberty of demanding to be heard. He had given notice of a Motion which he should not now preface by any observations, but which he would, according to the notice, beg leave to read. The terms of the Motion were to this effect: "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, representing that his loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, had heard with anxiety the report that a dissolution of Parliament was about to take place, and imploring his Majesty not to prorogue or dissolve Parliament at the present juncture, as, under the excitement which prevailed in Ireland, and throughout Great Britain, it would be likely to lead to great danger to the Crown, and prevent that calm and deliberate decision which was so necessary."—The Lord Chancellor at this moment again entered the House, and immediately addressing it, said, with great emphasis: I never yet heard that the Crown ought not to dissolve Parliament whenever it thought fit, particularly at a moment when the House of Commons had thought fit to take the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing the Supplies [loud cries of "Hear, hear!" and cries of "the King, the King!" annoucing his Majesty's arrival]. Immense confusion ensued in the House, and the Lord Chancellor immediately left the House to meet the King before his entering to take his seat on the Throne.—The Marquess of Londonderry called lustily again, and his calls were accompanied by those of others, for Lord Shaftesbury to take the Chair.—Lord Shaftesbury took the Chair amidst cries of "Order, order; Chair, chair; Order of the Day, Order of the Day; Shame, shame; the King, the King." It is impossible to describe the confusion, blustering, and impetuosity that prevailed from one end of the House to the other. Some of the ladies appeared alarmed, and some of their Lordships appeared to threaten each other with their hands, like angry men. No election meeting could present a greater scene of confusion short of one in which actual blows were passing.—At last Lord Mansfield obtained silence, and said that he never, in the whole course of his life, had witnessed such a scene, and he trusted he never should see the like again. He had heard with astonishment that it was incumbent on the King to dissolve Parliament, when the House of Commons had taken the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing supplies. He desired to use no intemperate expression; but as far as God had given him, perhaps, an imperfect share of understanding, he felt that the King and the country now were about to be placed in a most awful predicament, such as they never had been placed in before. He would not accuse his Majesty's Ministers of anything like a want of charity; but he did accuse them of weakness, and of conspiring together against the safety of the State, and of making the Sovereign the instrument of his own destruction [hear! great confusion]. Upon the question of Reform he had not stated his opinions, because the Bill had not been brought before the House, and because he could not trust himself to speak upon it. He thought the probability was that the Bill never would come there—that it must, as it had done, close the last of those inglorious aberrations—those untried theories—those untenable speculations, in which the Ministers had indulged, who had been merely distinguished for incapacity, never observed before [cheers from one part of the House]. The dissolution was one of the measures suggested by a faction in a disturbed county. It was the result of the councils of those who had advised the King to adopt a plan of Reform such as they themselves had never before thought of, and such as they had never hoped to carry, even when they presented it to Parliament, presenting it merely to show that they redeemed their pledge, and applying, at the same time with mendicant intimidity to their antagonists to suggest a better plan. It was not a dissolution of Parliament which the people wanted, but what they themselves candidly confessed they wished to have—namely, a reformed House of Parliament, from which alone they could expect what they desired; and their desire in the first instance was to have a reduction of taxes, which they knew could not take place without a previous reduction of the National Debt; next the reduction of sinecures, next the reduction of salaries, and next the appropriation of that species of property, which has hitherto been called Church property, to an entirely different purpose. They wanted, also, that every householder in the kingdom, paying scot and lot, should have a vote, and should give that vote by ballot, which they, in their reformed view, considered right. Now, he was ready as a Peer to give his advice to the King; and if he were censured for having interested views, he could not complain, because much more worthy persons than himself had been similarly misrepresented. He had thought it his duty to state to his Majesty, and, his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to hear him, that if he should be unfortunately advised to assist the progress of the Measure of Reform which had been introduced into the House of Commons, by giving his assent to it if it passed the Houses of Parliament, even in a considerably amended shape, though he could not predict either the manner or the gradations of the attack, yet that he (Lord Mansfield) was certain an attack would immediately afterwards be made upon the credit of the country—upon the National Debt—upon the privileges and upon the existence of that House, and, at last, upon the privileges of the Crown itself—those privileges which the Crown did not hold for its own benefit, but for the happiness and interests of the people, with which it was intimately connected. He had a pleasure in repeating that at a time when popular clamour was at its height, and if, in his warmth, he had expressed anything that was personally offensive to any individual—

ENTRANCE OF THE KING.

At this moment a voice was heard exclaiming "God, save the King!" which was followed by cries of "The King!" "The King!" and "God, save the King!" The large doors were thrown open on the right-hand side of the Throne, and silence having been instantly obtained, his Majesty, accompanied by his attendants, entered the House. His Majesty mounted the Throne with a firm step, seated himself, and immediately bowed to those on the right and left, saying he begged their Lordships to be seated.—The King was surrounded by a large body of his house-hold. On his right stood Earl Grey, bearing the Sword of State, and the Lord Chancellor, with the other great officers of State, stood around the Throne. The Commons were immediately summoned to the bar of the House of Lords by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and soon afterwards made their appearance, headed by the Speaker in full robes. He was accompanied by about 100 Members, and the rush was so great when they entered that he was obliged to call "Order" several times. On advancing to the Bar, he presented the Civil List Bill, and other Bills, and made, as is usual when the King prorogues the Parliament, a brief address, which the noise and the crowd prevented us from hearing. The Royal Assent was then given to several Bills, such as the Civil List Bill, &c.

His Majesty then putting on his glasses, read the following Speech in the most firm, distinct, and audible manner:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate Dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this Measure for the purpose of ascertaining the Sense of my People, in the only way in which it can be most conveniently and authentically expressed, for the express purpose of making such changes in the Representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and to give Security to the Liberties of the People.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the Provision you have made for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown, and I offer my special acknowledgments for the arrangement you have made for the state and comfort of my Royal Consort. I have also to thank you for the Supplies you have furnished for the Public Service. I have observed with satisfaction your endeavours to introduce a strict economy into every branch of that service, and I trust that the early attention of a new Parliament, which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important subject.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which exists between myself and Foreign Powers affords the best hopes of a continuation of peace, to the preservation of which my most anxious endeavours shall be continually directed.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In resolving to recur to the sense of my people in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a desire and personal anxiety, for the contentment and happiness of my subjects, to promote which I rely with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance."

His Majesty then turned round to the Lord Chancellor, and said—

"My pleasure is that this Parliament shall be prorogued, and forthwith, to Tuesday the 10th day of May next."

The Lord Chancellor immediately said, "My Lords and Gentlemen—It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure that this Parliament be Prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of May next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued till Tuesday, the 10th of May next."

As soon as his Majesty had concluded he descended from the Throne, and retired. The Commons immediately withdrew, and the Peers began gradually to retire. In a short time the House, which a few moments before was crowded with busy men, anxious to witness the imposing scene of the King putting an end to the Parliament, was empty and silent.

RETURN OF HIS MAJESTY TO ST. JAMES'S.

During the ceremony of Prorogation the throng in the avenues leading to the House became more densely crowded, and the Horse Guards, and other attendants who had been summoned, arrived in such numbers as to give the return of the Procession a more imposing appearance. The moment his Majesty re-entered his carriage he was again hailed by shouts of applause, mixed with cries of "*King William for ever!—God bless our Patriot King! God bless him who thinks of his people,*" with other exclamations of a similar character. Hats were thrown up, handkerchiefs waived, and the expression of delight seemed to admit of no limit. His Majesty was thus accompanied to his Palace, and never was a King received with such extraordinary demonstrations of loyalty and sincere affection. Such a scene, perhaps, was never before witnessed in the metropolis, and must afford the best consolation to the King in the trying situation in which he has been placed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker, in full State Robes, entered the House shortly after two o'clock, at which time there must have been between four and five hundred Members present. The body of the House was, in fact, crammed, and there were a great many Members in the side Galleries. There were not many persons in the Strangers' Gallery, in consequence of the little time it had been known that the prorogation was to take place. The speaker took the Chair at twenty minutes past two o'clock, and called on Mr. Hodges.

Mr. Hodges: Sir, I have to present a Petition from the County of Kent in favour of Reform [hear!]

Sir R. Vyvyan rose amid trememenduous confusion, which, although the Hon. Baronet spoke in a most impassioned strain, rendered him, for some time, inaudible. We understood him to deprecate in strong terms the dissolution which he understood was about to take place. It is folly, said the Hon. Baronet in the loudest tone, to disguise from ourselves that we are on the eve of a revolution [loud cries of hear! from all parts]. Ministers, it appears, have determined to advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament. They appear to have no reason to assign for such a course but accident. Ministers came into office, saying they would not rule by patronage [loud cheers and uproar]. No, they will not. An Hon. and Learned Civilian said last night, that I attempted to raise the cry of "No Popery!" again; that I had tried to raise religious agitation. I boldly avow that that is my object; for my feeling is, that religion and every thing else is in danger [loud cries and shouts of hear, hear!]. For, Sir, it cannot be denied that we have lost the balance of power between the English and the Irish Members [hear, hear!]. I do not, Sir, blame the Roman Catholic priests for the part they have taken in returning Members to this House. I only censure those measures which give them the power. [hear, hear!] We were told, Sir, the other night, that Mr. O'Connell would be brought up for judgment. This must be merely rumour. I will ask, Sir, dare the Administration of this country to contend against the influence of the Hon. Member for Waterford, if they have not made a compact with him [hear!]? The Repeal of the union must soon take place, for either Earl Grey or the Right Hon. Member for Waterford must give up the contest [hear, hear!]. And can it, Sir, be supposed, that the Hon. Member for Waterford will give up the fight, when he is nearly, I was going to say, the sole Governor of Ireland [hear! and no, no!]? If that Hon. Member were now in his place, I would most humbly pray him not to exert his great influence in the present agitated state of Ireland. I would pray him, Sir, to be merciful in these days of agitation and I would pray him, Sir, moreover, to have mercy on the present Whig Administration [tremendous shouting, and cries of "hear!" from all quarters]. I remember what a Learned Civilian said last night, and it put me in mind of a little circumstance that occured since I have been Member for Cornwall. It so happened that I had a Petition to present from three persons who were confined in gaol by a Noble Marquess for some ten or twenty pounds rent. This was in consequence of their voting contrary to the Noble Marquess. He would not mention names, but it was a Whig Lord, who now voted for Reform [hear, hear, hear!]. For two centuries the constitution of Parliament remained the same as it was now. A change, however, was about to take place, and, strange to say, the Funds were rising [hear, hear,

hear !]. Little, Sir, do the fundholders know of the effects of a Reformed Parliament [tremendous shouts of hear, hear !] They ought to know that no new Government which ever existed had much regard for the debts of an old one [hear !]. Let, Sir, the fundholders not deceive themselves. Let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls that their property is safe, or that the funds will not be touched [hear ! and loud cheers]. Why, Sir, the very men now in power—those who have advised the King to dissolve the Parliament in order to keep their places—those very men have always contended that the money was borrowed to carry on an unnecessary and useless war [loud cries of " Question !"]. Sir, the question before the House is whether we are to be dissolved or not [cries of " No, no !—that is no longer a question," and laughter]. Well, then, the question is, are we to be dissolved because we have voted that the number of the English Members should not be reduced ?—Sir Francis Burdett rose to order. He submitted that there was no question before the House. An Honourable Member had presented a Petition in favour of Reform, a measure which had his perfect concurrence, and—[loud cries of " Order!" from all parts of the House.]—The Speaker said the question before the House was on a Petition praying for Reform. What the Honourable Baronet had been [speaking about was a dissolution of Parliament, which, in his humble opinion, was not at all—not in any way—applicable to the question of Reform [hear, hear !].—Several Honourable Members rose at the same moment. —The Speaker: If Honourable Members appeal to me. they must take the law as I lay it down [hear, hear !]—At this moment there were loud cries for Sir R. Vyvyan to proceed. —Mr. Tennyson rose amidst loud cries of " Order" from the Oposition benches, which continued so long that it was impossible for any Honourable Member to proceed. At length—Sir R. Vyvyan was heard to say, that when he was called to order by the Speaker the tenor of his speech had reference to the matter of the Petition, and—Mr. Tennyson interrupted [he again attempted to obtain a hearing, but was totally unable from the loud cries of " order, order—chair, chair !"—Mr. Tennyson: I say this conduct is disorderly [" Chair, chair !" " Order, order"].—Mr. Tennyson: I must be heard ; there is no statement in the Petition that involves a question relating to the Dissolution of Parliament.—[The cries of " hear, hear !" " Order, order !" " Chair, chair," defy all attempts at description, scores of Members rose together, and never was such a scene witnessed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant in the walls of St. Stephen's.—The Speaker was seen to gesticulate as if he was speaking, but not one word could be heard. Order having been somewhat restored, Sir R. Vyvyan said, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say the law you have laid down should be gainsaid. —Lord John Russell rose. We heard him make use of the words—the Hon. Baronet is mistaken ; but what followed afterwards, from the confusion that instantly ensued, it was impossible to catch [loud cries for Sir Richard Vyvyan to go on, and loud cries of " Order," were also mingled).—Sir Richard Vyvian: I really forget Sir, the topic I was talking upon [loud laughter]. It came, however, to this, if a Reform Bill passes this House, let Ministers incur all the responsibility [hear, hear !]. They held out to the different classes of the country the very great benefit that would acrue ; but if a change took place, it might be for the benefit of the one, and the injury of the other. No great change could take place without injury to some [hear, hear, hear !]. The farmers would no longer be able to obtain those profits which they had hitherto been in the possession of [hear, hear !]. Ministers could not appeal to the agricultural interests with any hope of success. A stronger feeling of excitation had not prevailed since the time of the breaking up of Sir Robert Walpole's Administration. The prevailing opinion now was, that the tithes were to be repealed [hear !]. If we got a reformed Parliament it would take the Crown off the King's head. [At this moment the discharge of cannon announced that his Majesty had arrived at the House of Lords. As every succeeding gun was fired the cheers and groans of Members became stronger and louder. The shouts were, indeed, most deafening.] Sir R. Vyvyan attempted to proceed, but not a single word could be heard, and he set down.—Sir R. Peel rose and approached the Table ; Sir F. Burdett also rose. The scene at this moment was such as to beggar description ; on one side loud calls for Sir Francis, on the other for Sir Robert.—During the confusion, Lord Althorp rose on the opposite side of the Table. The Noble Lord on one side, and the Right Hon. Baronet on the other, exerted all their physical strength to obtain a hearing. Their action and manner were most extraordinary and animated. The confusion here rose in the House to the greatest possible height.—The Speaker called order, and the whole of the Members rose from their seats ; when loud cries of " shame, shame !" resounded from all parts of the House. After this confusion had in a degree subsided, the Speaker, in a somewhat animated tone, said—This is the exact state in which we are now placed. I was called upon to name what Honourable Member was to proceed. I called upon Sir Robert Peel. There were loud cries for Sir F. Burdett. If therefore, Sir F. Burdett is to proceed, it must be by a regular motion to the House, which, if made, I will put. But (continued the Speaker, raising his voice) if Honourable Members appeal to me on a point of law, when I decide, they must abide by my decision [loud cries of hear, hear hear !].—Lord Althorp was understood to move that Sir Francis Burdett be now heard.—The Speaker put this question ; there upon Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Althorp gave way, and Sir Robert Peel rose. The Right Honourable Baronet appeared to labour under unusual excitement. As soon as we could collect the substance, we understood him to say he did not complain of a dissolution, but what he complained of was the manner in which Parliament was to be dissolved. It was setting aside the honour of that House [hear, hear !]. He, however, was not like his Honourable Friend the Member for Cornwall. He was not inclined to despair ; for if the people united in the great cause of supporting their liberties and the constitution, he had the greatest confidence of the most happy results [hear !]. It was, however, proper that the people of England should know what was likely to take place ; if a Reformed Parliament was about to take place, it would give the Government of this country into the hands of demagogues [hear !]. It would place it under the despotism of journalism, which had reduced other once flourishing countries to a state of destruction and despair [cries of hear ; from all parts of the House]. There could be no doubt that the spirit of revolt was showing itself in the Western part of Ireland, and that spirit would soon extend itself to England. His Majesty's Ministers, to save themselves from loss of power, had advised his Majesty to dissolve Parliament [hear !]. The present Administration, during the short period they had been in power, had shown the greatest incapacity for business [hear, hear !]—they had shown the greatest imbecility of any Administration in the history of the country. They had been in office for six months, and he begged to ask what they had done ? They had tossed upon the Table certain Bills—Game Bills, for instance- Emigration Bills ; and then, after having established respecting them what they were pleased to denominate liberal principles, they left them to their fate.

At this moment, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the Bar of the House, and said, I am commanded by his Majesty to command the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's Royal Assent to several Bills ; and also his Majesty's Speech for the Prorogation of Parliament. At twenty-five minutes to four the Speaker returned to the House, and intimated that having been summoned to attend his Majesty in the other House, his Majesty was pleased to pronounce from the Throne a gracious Speech, declaring the present Parliament prorogued, with a view to an immediate dissolution.—Mr. Speaker then read the Royal Speech ; and after many of the Members had shaken the Speaker most cordially by the hand, it being understood that the Right Hon. Gentleman will not again accept his high station, they retired, and this great scene of our national history was closed.

On the morning immediately after the division on General Gascoyne's motion became known in Westminster, a petition was drawn up signed very respectably, and presented to the King on the same day. The following is the conclusion of the petition :—" Your petitioners believe that if the principle of the reform bill be nullified or invalidated, that the most awful consequences will ensue, commencing either in the tumultuous proceedings of a resolute Scotch or famished Irish multitude, or in the more gradual but not less complete convulsion which the refusal to pay taxes by large bodies in England will inevitably bring about. Your petitioners therefore pray your most excellent Majesty to ensure success to the reform bill, and to avert revolution, bloodshed, and anarchy from the land, by commanding an instant dissolution of the Commons House of Parliament."

On the same day a requisition to the High Bailiff was immediately signed by the inhabitants of Southwark, requesting him to call a meeting to consider the conduct of Sir Robert Wilson. A requisition was also sent to Sir Robert, from his constituents, calling upon him to resign, and this was submitted to him by a deputation. He said the call on him was premature—that his speech had not been correctly reported in any of the newspapers – that there was a conspiracy of the papers to misrepresent him—and that he wished them to suspend their judgment respecting his conduct till Friday, when they should see a report of his speech, corrected by himself, in the *Mirror of Parliament*. One of the gentlemen of the deputation, asked Sir Robert whether Mr. Stanley's speech was also misrepresented in the newspapers, because Mr. Stanley appeared to understand his (Sir Robert's) speech exactly in the sense in which it was understood by his constituents ? To this posing question no answer was given. The deputation wished him to look at the names to the paper, and said they thought a resignation without more ado would come with more grace from him than a resignation after further steps. Sir Robert said that he would circulate 1,000 copies of his speech corrected by himself ; and he repeated that every statement he had made was garbled and wilfully misrepresented. He could not attend to any invitation to give up his seat, which did not proceed from a public meeting. The deputation assured him that a meeting would be called, with a view to obtain the object they had in view, without delay, and they were quite sure there were not ten persons in the Borough who would not agree with them. A meeting of the electors of Southwark was held yesterday, at which a letter from Sir Robert Wilson was read, stating that he declined the honour of representing them. For the purity of his motives he appealed to the hearts of His Majesty's ministers. Strong votes of censure were passed upon him. Mr. Calvert, who was present, and received the applause of his constituents, said, he came for the purpose of tendering his resignation—(loud cries of no, no, no !) If, however, his constituents would retain his services, they must replace him in his situation free of expense. From the feeling expressed by the meeting, it is evident they will not be remiss in their exertions in doing so. Mr. William Brougham has declared himself a candidate : Mr. E. L. Bulwer, who is in every respect his superior, is also spoken of. Also Colonel Jones.

We learn that in the City, Mr. Ward has actually determined to come upon the hustings, and ask to be re-elected. Mr. Alderman. Venables has put himself forward ; and the Lord Mayor, upon the strength of his present popularity, has sounded the dispositions of the citizens to choose him. A considerable body of the most respectable men in the City have, however, solicited Mr. John Smith, the banker, requesting him to come forward.—Should his age and precarious health prevent him from accepting the invitation, Mr. George Grote, the banker, who has already been solicited, will probably be put in nomination. The qualifications of Mr. Grote, his high honour and respectability, his profound knowledge and unflinching rectitude, and his enlightened liberality of principle, are duly appreciated by the most respectable of the mercantile men in the City, who are acquainted with him. They feel that in the coming struggle, for a great struggle is at hand, the popular side will need not only votes, but knowledge ; men, not only honest in purpose, but powerful in intellectual resources, to meet and refute objections ; to baffle the arts of the people's enemies. The friends of the people, therefore, count greatly on Mr. Grote's assistance, and hope that no false delicacy will prevent his cordially meeting their wishes.

Mr. Hunt passed through the crowd, assembled near the House of Lords, and was received with groans and the strongest marks of disgust.

A declaration, signed by 500 of the merchants, bankers and traders, of the city of Norwich, on which we perceive the names of many of the high Tory party of that town, where party feeling has hitherto been so strong, declaring their intention to support Messrs. Gurney and Grant as members for the ensuing Parliament. Many of the poorest of the electors who are non-resident, have declared that they are determined to walk to Norwich at their own expense to support these candidates.

It was rumoured on Friday morning that the Ministers had tendered their resignation to the King. This rumour has been authoritatively contradicted. So determined was the King to proceed to the House in person, that he said if his state coach was not ready, he would go in a hackney coach. The state coach in fact started before the whole of his escort had arrived ; straggling parties of them were seen galloping after him. The band of gentlemen pensioners could not dress themselves in time, and ran through the park after the coach, some of them *en deshabile*, some of them tumbled over people with parcels, and the most amusing hurry skurry was witnessed amongst them. The scene in the House of Lords, we are assured, has been but faintly described by the reporters. At one time a noble marquis and a noble duke were seen with clenched fists menacing each other. The ladies and the spectators were in terror that personal violence would be committed. Such, indeed, was the excitement, that had it been the custom now, as formerly, to wear swords, there can be little doubt that there would have been bloodshed. In several instances in the streets, where a person was seen with a doleful, or a particularly angry countenance, he was deemed from that circumstance to be an old Tory, or a borough-monger : and the bystanders set up a sort of laughing chorus agaist him ; but not the slightest violence was offered.

The formal proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament was published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* of last evening.

On Friday night the bells of many of the parish churches were rung, and more excitement was manifested than has been witnessed in the metropolis for many years.

It is unfortunate that the proceedings of the House of Lords against the *Times* have taken place at a moment when the public attention is so completely preoccupied : but we shall not lose sight of the doctrines that have been broached, and shall revert to them at a convenient opportunity.

On the 7th instant another brilliant victory was gained at Seidlitz by the Polish commander-in chief. Since the commencement of the campaign the Russians have had 60,000 of their soldiers put *hors du combat*. It is now placed beyond doubt that the insurrection is general in Lithùania It has also spread through Volhynia and Podolia.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE writs were issued on Saturday and Monday last : and though they are returnable on the 14th of June, it is supposed that the new Parliament will not meet for the despatch of business before the 21st.

The first and almost only question which they are evidently called together for no other purpose ; and the country will be well content with the postponement of all other legislative business, provided the great measure of national redemption be carried. That it will be carried, it would be reproachful to the spirit of the times to doubt ; but though the people are full of confidence, their enemies are not without hope. A knowledge of their own resources, and a mistaken opinion, we trust, of the venality of electors, have communicated new energy to the faction ; and with a liberality, in a pecuniary point of view, that would not disgrace a better cause, they have subscribed prodigally for the support of their principles. Being few, they can, of course, the better combine ; and being the corrupt pools that absorbed the wealth of the state, they can afford to spend their money freely. The depot is in Charles-street, St. James's square, London ; and report has magnified the sum already deposited to £500,000 !! The Duke of Northumberland has laid down, it is said, £100,000, and Sir Robert Peel half that amount. There may be some exaggeration in this, but the fund, it is feared, is considerable—for the managers have already supplied individual anti-reform candidates with upwards of £10,000. They are attracted, like noxious animals, by the scent of corruption ; and in order to furnish a beautiful and practical illustration of the system, they are to be found winding their way to the rotten boroughs throughout the kingdom. Their ability to bribe electors has, in too many instances, deterred liberal condidates from venturing on a contest ; and as they have been early in the field, it is apprehended that they will be more successful than was at first supposed. Those who are intimate with Parliamentary tactics, calculated that a new House of commons would give Ministers, on the reform bill, a positive majority of 130 votes ; but a knowledge of the effort- of the boroughmongers has so far diminished their hopes, that they are now inclined to content themselves with a majority of 70. Even for this they look with anxiety to Ireland. Those who would be deceived by the appeal to their prejudice, against an addition of five to the representatives of the sister kingdom, ought to be told that it is to the members of that kingdom they are indebted for the partial success of the measure. The majority of the Scotch and English members were against it ; and for the triumph of the cause, the people of England will unquestionably be indebted to the representatives of Ireland. This fact is well calculated to disarm prejudice and show the advantage of a popular constituency.

The cause of the people, it is feared, will suffer from an excess of popular confidence. The money of the borough-mongers will, in several places, counteract the influence of enthusiasm, and as the franchise is not in the hands of the people, the enemies of reform can be fought successfully only with their own weapons. Liberty must be achieved now as heretofore, by gold, and from a conviction, entertained somewhat the necessity of paying the usual price for the political commodity exposed for sale, a meeting was held, on Wednesday, in London, for the purpose of raising a " Patriotic Fund ;" and as the rule, *necessitas quod cogit defendit*, will hold good in politics as well as in poetry, there is the less reason to stop now to examine the propriety of a course which has been recommended by the example of the borough-mongers, and suggested by the fears of the friends of their country. Money is needful, and without it, therefore, is danger of defeat. If the people, therefore, set any *value* on reform, they will subscribe promptly and liberally.

In the counties victory is secure ; in towns where the franchise is enjoyed extensively, friends to the bill will be returned ; and even in places approximating to rotten boroughs, a prudent outlay will defeat an enemy, and send up a friend. " The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," is now the watch-word of reformers : they are every where sinking private and exclusive opinions in the general purpose, and convinced that the necessity of unanimity is urgent, the country has evinced an admirable spirit. There is no clashing of intersts except at Preston ; and though the confidence of the potwallopers of that ancient borough should be abused by the boldness of Mr. Hunt's assertions,—for he denies the accuracy of the reports of his speeches,—it is satisfactory to think, that the reformers were not to be deluded by his invidious harangues. The radicals of Manchester have burned him in effigy on the field of Peterloo ; and the people of Preston were so offended at his questionable conduct that they solicited the Earl of Derby to send them a member of his family, pledging themselves to return him ; but his lordship, recollecting the recent election, positively refused,—now, and for the future.

The pressure of local and domestic subjects has left us little room for foreign news, and it so happens, that, small as our space is, it is abundant for all we have to communicate.

From Poland the news is contradictory. The Russian general has suddenly changed his position, in the hope of destroying the communication between Warsaw and the Polish troops, but it is not likely that the Polish general will permit him to effect his purpose.

Nicholas has published a decree which outrages humanity, but it confirms the intelligence of the insurrectionary movements.

The news from Italy are somewhat favourable. The holy See has consented to reform the political abuses of the state, and give the people civil liberty.

The Portuguese ministers having refused to communicate with the French consul, as he was not a diplomatic agent, things have reached a crisis that may lead to Miguel's dethronement. The French consul, consequently, with the French residents, were expected to embark for Brest on the 18th, on board of the ships of war in the Tagus. The English residents felt much alarm at what had passed, and some of them contemplated quitting Lisbon. A Portuguese vessel was about to sail for Angola, with political dilinquents on board ; among whom were the two Frenchmen, Sauvinet and Bon-

homme, the latter of whom was flogged in the streets of Lisbon. The French consul had peremptorily demaded that they should both be given up to him, but no attention had been paid to him. The *Perola* frigate was to act as convoy to Angola, to prevent rescue. The French government will instantly chastise Don Miguel after the fashion adopted at Algiers.

REFORM BILL.

Members who voted *against* Sir Richard Vyvyan's amendment on the second reading, but voted in the majority on General Gascoyne's motion on Tuesday night:—

Sir T. Acland.	Sir G. Staunton.
Sir W. W. Wynn.	Mr. J. W. Patten (Lancashire).
Mr. C. Wynn.	Mr. Legh Keck.
Sir C. Morgan.	Mr. Mundy.
Lord W. Paulett,	Mr. Buck.
Mr. R. Palmer.	Mr. Burton.
Mr. Cripps.	Mr. Fane (Oxford).
Sir A. Agnew.	
Mr. T. Gladstone.	

Members who voted in the majority on Tuesday night, but did not vote in any former division on the reform question:—

Mr. Bradshaw.	Sir R. Frankland.
Mr. Bradshaw.	Mr. Hudson Gurney.
Sir John Malcolm.	Mr. Legh.
Hon. Arthur Cole.	Colonel Leslie.
Sir G. Montgomery (Peebles).	Mr. Morison (Banff).
	Mr. Bethel Waldron.

Members who voted *for* Sir Richard Vyvyan's motion, but voted in the minority on Tuesday night:—

Sir G. Warrender.	Mr. Keith Douglas.
General Duff.	Sir Robert Bateson.

Members who voted in the minority on Tuesday night, and did not vote in any previous division on the reform question:—

Mr. Cradock.	Lord G. Cavendish.
Mr. Fulwer.	Mr. Rumbold.
Mr. M. O'Connell.	Captain Ogilvie.
Mr. Mayhew.	Captain Campbell (Nairn).
Mr. John Williams.	
Sir R. Fergusson.	

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following analysis of a most important document just published, a copy of the Treasury Minutes of the 15th inst. by which it appears that Ministers propose to make the following important reductions in their own salaries and fees of office:

	Future Salaries.	Saving per ann.
TREASURY--	£	£
First Lord, when held in conjunction with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer....	7500	2500
First Lord, when unconnected with Chancellor of the Exchequer	5000	
Chancellorship of Exchequer, when not held in conjunction with Treasury Lordship.	5000	898
Secretaries of State each.....	5000	3000
Under Secretaries to ditto.....	1500	1500
Lord President of Privy Council.....	3000	840
Lord Privy Seal	2000	
[The present Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham, has relinquished the entire salary.]		
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA---		
President of Board of Control.....	3500	1500
Card. Commissioners.....	1200	600
Secretary.....	1500	300
Judge Advocate	2000	1000
ADMIRALTY---		
First Lord.....	4000	500
First Secretary.....	2000	1000
BOARD OF ORDNANCE---		
Master General and Captaincy of Cadet Company, salary to cease.....		474
Treasurer, and Secretary to Master General, each.....	1000	1015
Postmaster General...	2500	
[The Duke of Richmond, the present holder of this office, has relinquished the salary altogether.]		
Master of the Mint.....	2000	1000
Lord Chancellor of England (reductions in this office can only be effected by Parliament.)		
Ranger of the Parks (office to be discontinued)		
Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland (the whole salary to be saved, the remuneration to depend upon fees.)		
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (and no fees.).....	5500	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	8000	

This document proves that however anxious Ministers are for reforming the corruptions of Parliament, they are no less solicitous for reforming themselves, and thus giving the nation the benefit of their valuable services at the least possible expense. The disposition to lighten the burthens of the people manifest in this minute is further shown by a notice already given to the Commissioners of Customs, that their salaries will be diminished. In fact Ministers themselves having set the example of retrenchment, it will follow up throughout every branch of the public service.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The cause of the Poles prospers. They have gained a victory over the invaders of no inconsiderable importance in its direct and immediate results, and of the very highest consequence in the moral effects which it will not fail to produce on both sides. The fight was obscurely hinted at in our last Number, as having taken place during the retreat of Geismar; it turns out to have been the cause, not the consequence, of that movement. The Polish bulletin---a document of great and commendable modesty --is now before us; it is dated on the 1st instant. The actions to which it relates took place on the 31st ultimo. It appears that Diebitsch had divided his corps, probably from the scarcity of provisions and forage, to which we alluded in our last, and had left but a small force on the right bank to watch the capital. General Skrzynecki having received information of the exposed situation of these troops, which Geismar commanded, determined to pass the Vistula for the purpose of destroying them. To favour this bold attempt, he dispatched General Uminski towards Ostrolenska, to hold in check Sacken, who was advancing with the Russian Guards by that route; and himself crossing the river in the night of the 30th, he burst like a thunderbolt, when least expected, upon the heads of the Russians. Geismar occupied a strong position at Wawer, to the natural defences of which he had added numerous intrenchments. While the advanced guard of the Poles were engaged in front with four of the Russian regiments, a detachment under General Rybinski attacked the position of the latter on the right flank, carried it at the point of the bayonet, cut one entire regiment to pieces, and took several cannon and standards. Geismar, thus driven from a position which he had been occupied in strengthening ever since the 19th of February, retreated hastily on Milosna, where he attempted a stand, but was compelled to fall back on Minsk. In his second retreat, he was joined by several corps which the former had attracted to his assistance; but no attempt to take advantage of the numerous positions presented by his line of retreat was of any avail. On reaching Dembewielki, Geismar was joined by the troops under General Rosen, and their combined force made a last vigorous endeavour to change the fortune of the day, in the fortified position that had been occupied by the former. The combat, which became general and obstinate at this point, was continued until ten at night; when the Russians again retreated, leaving their entrenchments in the hands of the Poles, and not fewer then 2,000 killed and wounded scattered in them and about them. The night march and the action together continued for nearly twenty hours. The number of prisoners made by General Skrzynecki amounted to more than 6,000, and others were every moment reported at head-quarters. The total Russian loss in killed and wounded is estimated by the Polish General at 5,000 or 6,000. The Poles also took 15 pieces of cannon, 15 waggons laden with ammunition, and an immense number of muskets---an article of great importance, as part of the Polish troops, from want of them, have been hitherto only armed with scythes. Among the prisoners are many officers of rank, including the Russian General of Artillery, Czeczerin.

The *Berlin Gazette*, of the 1st, confirms a rumour previously spread of a general rising throughout Lithuania. It appears to have principally displayed itself at Wilna; where the Russian authorities had barely time to run away with the public chest. The peasantry are encouraged, it is said, by their spiritual fathers; but most unfortunately, they are without ammunition, and nearly weaponless. The Prussian journalists very charitably term the patriotic peasants, robbers—no doubt, because they do not wear uniform and carry muskets.---This secondary insurrection, though not of great importance in itself, may yet effect a powerful diversion in favour of the supporters of the first, coupled more especially with the recently achieved glorious successes.

The proclamation of General Jermoloff is a forgery. This has been ascertained as well from external as internal evidence. The Warsaw papers deny its authenticity.

The Russians appear to prosecute the war in their usual style. At Pulawy, the books and manuscripts of Prince Czarlowinsky's library were used by its ignorant and brutal plunderers as fuel, and every monument that the mension contained of taste and elegance was wantonly and barbarously destroyed.

A report has appeared in the French journals, since the account of the action of the 31st was received, of a second and still more bloody one; which, however, is apparently no more than a repetition of the authentic intelligence with some exaggerations.

Letters from Dantzic mention, that one entire Russian regiment, the 65th, had deserted to the insurgents. The regiment is said to have marched from Grotia to Warsaw, and when challenged by the outpost, to have grounded their arms.

The principal feature in the French news of the week, is the subscription of a loyalty loan. Instead of the ordinary method of offering the loan to some great Jew jobber, at eight or ten per cent. below its value and through him to the public, the happy thought of imitating our example, on that occasion which gave a baronetcy to the family of Peel, struck a patriotic speculator. He proposed lending the Ministry a sum of money at 5 per cent. interest;---sacrificing the difference of 23 per cent. (the 5 per cents. being at 77)—in consideration of the public service. Marshal Jourdan put his name at the head of the list, and a great number of Peers, Deputies, merchants, and private individuals, followed his example. The loan which is only four millions and a half, is slowly filling up; but the funds, which were before in a state of extreme depression, have risen in consequence no less than 10 per cent. The Times has ridiculed the enthusiasm of our neighbours as theatrical in its exhibition. When we have manifested, in sober dullness, a desire to follow the essentials of that public spirit which actuates the Parisians it will be time enough to laugh at its accidents.

The election law, which had been amended in several particulars in the Chamber of Peers, has been re-discussed in the Deputies; and the whole measure passed, on Tuesday, by a majority of 300 to 50.

The discussion of the Bill for an extraordinary vote of credit, to the amount of 100,000 francs, on the same day, called forth a long and angry tirade against the Ministers, from M. Mauguin. He alluded to a story of General Diebitsch's having torn the cross of the Legion of Honour from the breast of a Polish officer, and to a declaration of the same General that he intended to march to Paris, and there crown his career, as the greatest captain of the age---"I expected," said he, in conclusion, "that after the revolution of July, France would reassume her station among the nations; *but she remains still under the yoke of humiliating treaties*, and trembles in the face of the whole world." Sebastiani replied to this schoolboy rant with great bitterness. The policy of M. Mauguin was, he said, the policy of the coffee-shops.

"France would not make war in the train of any nation. In Belgium, pillage and murder stalked abroad, at the command of an Association that overruled the government, and openly declared that it would force France into a war, in spite of her: but no, France would never be dragged miserably in the train of such factious blunderers."

The statue of Napoleon is to be restored to its honours in the Place Vendome; and his family are to be permitted, if they see fit, to visit that France which is yet so full of his name, and which will never be void of his recollections.

Among the minor affairs, of little interest here or elsewhere, we may notice the trials of the students charged with participating in the late riots in Paris, which are yet undecided; and the condemnation *par contumace* of the three ex-Ministers, D'Haussez, Capelle, and Montbel, who were fortnate enough to escape by flying to England from the serious part of a trial for high treason.

The Italian insurrection is at an end for the present; the ancient regime is everywhere re-established; the insurgents who were to defend Ancona, have melted away as their brethren farther north, did. The Austrians have marched, not fought The French Opposition Journals have published some cutting and witty remarks on Sebastiani's negotiations; but it is pretty evident, that the conduct of the insurgents has been too pusilanimous, or their resources too insignificant, to make the desertion of their cause a ground of serious inculpation. The Duke of Modena's first act, on his restoration, was to seize on all the property of his Jewish subjects, and then to fine them --it would have been a more practicable mode of punishment, to fine them first.

The news from Poland this week continues to be of the most gratifying description. The insurrection has extended throughout Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. They have sent a Deputation to Warsaw—almost under the cannon of the Russian Army—to make common cause with the Poles. A Provisional Government has been established at Wilna. In addition to this extensive reinforcement, giving fresh hopes and fresh courage to the Poles, they have gained two other great victories over the Russians, on the 4th and 9th of April, taking a great many prisoners and forty-two pieces of cannon. The Russian army is routed, and General Diebitsch in full retreat. During the action, the Lithuanians and Volhynians, forming part of the Russian army, turned their arms, it is said, against the Muscovites, and contributed to the success of the Poles. Whether this latter report shall turn out to be true or not, the Russian army must have suffered prodigiously, and must be, we would fain hope, quite inadequate to succeed in any future attempts. It has already lost 60,000 men killed without including the last battle. The Russian official accounts of their defeats have arrived, and they acknowledge that they were obliged to retreat. The Poles are threatened, indeed, on the part of Prussia, which fears for her Polish provinces, but will probably not act on her fears. We trust that the Kingdom of Poland will now, consistently with the wishes of all the enlightened and intelligent people of Europe, be restored to her independence by her own valour, and owe nothing to false friends and perfidious statesmen. In Paris there have again been extensive mobs and some serious riots. In Italy quiet seems restored. Our readers will be gratified, we hope, by some extracts:—

WARSAW, APRIL 6.—The severe losses the enemy have sustained, and the treatment they have received from the Polish troops on all occasions since their invasion, has been extremely severe, and has completely dispirited them. The appearance of a Polish force strikes them with a panic. The low grounds in which part of their troops has been emcamped are intersected with marshes, and being in the present season of the year, after the breaking up of the frost, particularly unhealthy, has produced disease among them: these causes have tended to produce defection among the Russian troops, but the more powerful one is, that a beam of reason begins to manifest itself even among the benighted troops of the mighty Autocrat, which circumstance forebodes his speedy downfal in Europe. Every day, parties from 20 to 50 make their way to Warsaw to join the Polish army, and among them some Officers: they state, that if it were not for the Cossacks, who are continually hovering in front of the line in great numbers, companies and whole regiments would join the Polish cause. In some instances, they have in their eagerness attacked the Cossacks, and brought some of them bound to Warsaw. This is an important feature in the present war, and may produce great effects on the future destinies of Europe. The Russians already know the difference between despotism and liberty, and will no longer shed their blood to enslave the human race, and to rivet their own fetters more tightly.

APRIL 7.—The corps of General Dwernicki having, after great fatigues, entered the fortress of Zamosc, it was proposed to return thanks to the Almighty, for the victories obtained at Stoczek, Nawa, Wies, Pulawy, and Kurow. The ancient Church, in which the remains of the great Zamoyski are deposited, was chosen for this purpose, and the brave General Dwernicki, with his corps and the garrison of Zamosc, repaired thither. Ignatius Przyglarski, the chaplain of the garrison performed the service, and delivered an eloquent discourse, in which, after explaining the object of the sermon, he said—"Let every soldier of General Dwernicki's corps now swear to conquer or die." The oath was immediately taken on the tomb of the great Zamoyski. The worthy Ecclesiastic then again addressed the troops, exhorting them never to lay down their arms until Polish liberty should be established, and their union with their brothers of Lithuania accomplished. He desired them to recollect that the motto of every Pole born in the land of Sigismund, ought now to be "Freedom or Death." This address produced a great impression, and many of the soldiers shed tears. Father Pzynglarski then consecrated, on the tomb of the great Zamoyski, the sabre destined for General Dwernicki. In conclusion, he said, "It it only by imitating the example of our brave ancestors, that we shall bequeath to our children our national honour, and a country delivered at the expence of our blood.

"Head-quarters at Siedlec. April 10, 9 o'clock, p. m.

"TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to the Government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3,000 or 4,000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks. General Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECKI,"

FRANCE.

In Paris there were very considerable riots both on Friday and Saturday week, and on the latter day, after the people had been gathered in mobs for two days, had been destroying lamps, breaking windows, and overturning stalls, they were charged by the soldiery though no sabres were used. "The horses," says an eye-witness, "trotted through the mass of people; I saw no sabres used although the people declared lustily that there had been savage thrusts. About a dozen fellows remained bellowing upon the pavement, but I do not think any of them were seriously hurt; for, as far as the confusion allowed me to judge, they were easily helped up by the people of the neighbourhood, and taken into passages and hall-doors, for the shops were every where shut. The mob appeared every where to take the hint, that bearding the authorities was, at length, no joke; for on the quays, the bridges, the little streets in the quarter of the fauxbourgs, where tumults have been so frequent, they took to their heels most manfully wherever the military appeared, and at eight o'clock I saw no crowds in any direction, except those composed by the troops and the police. Whilst I write I am informed that groups are again collecting near the Hotel de Ville and the fauxbourg St. Antoine: the military are again collecting; and, of course, this mob, like the preceding one, will be dispersed without difficulty.—About 60 or 70 fellows were yesterday arrested in these crowds—idle vagabonds who loiter about without any settled occupation. Great pains are taking to provide work for the unemployed at this moment; but their depressed state of trade in the capital, arising in no small degree from the incessent repetition of these tumults, affords few facilities for labouring industry."

It is rather curious that we should have to record, in the same Paper, the Prorogation of both the English and French Parliaments. On Wednesday last, the King of the French went in person and Prorogued the French Chambers, preparatory to electing a new Parliament under a new election law. It is surely singular to see two great nations thus both earnestly taking at the same moment the same means to improve their institutions. The discussion of the law for the perpetual exclusion of Charles X. and his family from France, gave an opportunity to the Duke of Fitzjames to profess his attachment to that family, and M. Laine to weep over their misfortunes.

The pretended republican conspirators have been acquitted, and carried in triumph through the streets of Paris. Our daily papers being unable to find room at the present juncture for French news of any interest or importance, but only for loose talk and idle speculation, we think it a duty to present our readers with a translation of part of M. Cavaignac's; defence that they may see what manner of men those are whom the satellites of power load with abuse, whom the government has not feared nor been ashamed to put on trial upon a capital charge, and who, it has been supposed by good natured, timid friends of freedom, both in this country and in France, must needs be firebrands and sowers of sedition, seeing that the citizen king and his government cannot resist their beds on account of them.

"My father was one of those who on the benches of the National Convention, proclaimed the republic in the face of victorious Europe. He defended it in our arms. For this he died in exile, after twelve years of proscription and while even the Restoration was forced to leave France in possession of the fruits of that revolution which he had sowed; while it loaded with its favours the men whom the republic had raised, my father and his colleagues suffered alone for the great cause which so many others betrayed; a last homage of their imported old age, to that country which they had so vigorously defended.

"That cause, then, bound up, gentlemen, with all my feeling as a son; the principles which it embraced are my inheritance. Study has fortified me in the direction which my po-

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litical ideas so naturally assumed; and now, when I have at length a fit occasion, I hasten to utter a word which others proscribe. I declare, without affection, as well as without feigning that in my heart, from conviction, I am a republican.

"But it would not have been to me a sufficient reason for adopting my opinions, that a republic seemed to me, in itself, the least imperfect of governments: I have endeavoured to form an estimate of the times, to judge whether a republic is practicable, and I have perceived, not only that it is possible, but that it is inevitable; that all things are moving in that direction; the course of events, the human mind and outward things. I have perceived, that it is impossible for the movement which now rules the world to end in any thing but in a repulic.

"This tendency, gentlemen, has long been pointed out. Napoleon acknowledged it: M. de Châteaubriand has more than once proclaimed it, although neither of them can well be suspected of partiality for publican principles. The present government itself has admitted this tendency: it declared itself at first a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions: and, although the union, of these words is truly monstrous; although, as has been said, they howl at finding themselves together, it was imagined that they were seen engraved by the cannon-balls of July on the walls of the Hotel de Ville.

"Gentlemen, this futurity, now so near to us, which is perceived even by those who turn away their faces in terror, is the true source of republicanism in those who are capable of reflecting upon it, and who do not embrace it from schoolboy enthusiasm. They cultivate it for this reason, that every man of sense prepares himself beforehand for a result which he foresees, of which he will be a witness, and which he judges to be infallible. They are not republicans in remembrance of Rome or of Athens, that would be too silly: they are not so on account of the past, but on account of the future.

"Now, it is precisely because the future appears to them certain, that they do not conspire. Why should they? If there is a party in France that does not conspire, it is the republican party, for it is convinced that it has only to let things alone. That those should conspire for, whom every day is a chance the less; who are obliged to have recourse to their personal energy, to try a toss of the political dice-box, because their age rejects them, because they have no resource but plots, no futurity but what they must stake their heads for, *that* I can conceive. No doubt, there is at least one party of this sort in France; but the republican party must be mad if they compromised a cause of which the success is infallible, by ineffectual attempts. They must be frantic indeed if they exposed to the justice of kings, heads which may safely rest themselves upon the fortune of the people.

"Gentlemen, if that party had chosen to conspire, they had the power. They had the power in the great week and that under the open sunshine of July, in the public streets. They had the power, and the proof is, that it was thought advisable to negociate with them: my defender can attest it if necessary. Even on the 30th of July several of us, among whom were Guinard and myself, were conducted to the lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

"And I declare it openly, we spoke to him with the same freedom which I employ now; we have long professed the opinions which I profess still; and hence all this distrust of our intentions: but (not to mention that it would have been a little too ingenuous) nobody asked him to proclaim a republic. 'Consult the nation, it alone has the right to choose its government.' That is what we advised, that is what we think: the sovereignty of the people is the foundation of our principles; and when we are accused of wishing to impose upon the people an order of things which they alone have the right to establish, what is asserted is a falsehood.

"Gentlemen, with what we have to wait for, it is easy to wait. Those who know that the future is theirs, can afford to have patience: besides, we are young, and in these days the world moves rapidly: and to express our idea in its completeness, I shall repeat what we have sometimes said to those who thought that more might have been done in July. You will understand the better, how any conspiracy must appear to us the act of simpletons.

"A revolution, however admirable, however easy it may have been, is always followed by immense difficulties. Monarchy has taken upon itself the task; so much the worse for monarchy and the better for us; if it is unsuccessful this time, all is over with it; and our conviction is that it cannot be successful; for nations in these days are eaten into by so deep-seated, so inexplicable, so corrosive a disease, there is in society so powerful a principle of dissolution acting upon all the machinery of power, that the machine needs to be entirely renovated; and really, looking at the wants which torment the world it would seem that even a God would find it easier to reconstruct it altogether than to govern it.

"This new combination, we said, satisfies many minds; it is counted upon. General Lafayette has rallied round it, with all the ascendancy of his immense popularity. Let us suffer the experiment to be complete; let us leave the burthen to those who take it; let us allow men and systems to be tried and laid down, one after another, for some time longer. When your turn comes, you will still have enough to do. In the rapid course into which society has been projected, men and system succeed one another to conduct it to its destination: the last relay is the one which will arrive, and that one is *you*. We are living in the age of suicide-governments. The monarchy will do our work; it will exhaust itself without your interference; it will conspire for you.

"Yes, it is thus, gentlemen, that we understood our position. We do not conspire; we hold ourselves ready. At an epoch when the whole of a people mingle in politics, there are no more conspiracies; *that* was well enough at a time when the contest was amongst few persons, alternately conquerors and conquered; when an entire party was held in the hand of one principal conspirator. In our days there is no man who has a hand sufficiently large, sufficiently strong. The public streets are the only theatre large enough for those masses, which act at nobody's will and pleasure, which it is no more possible for any one to raise, than it is to resist them when they have risen.

"In the era of revolutions, conspiracies are good for nothing. We know it of old. We conspired for a long time against the Bourbons. What came of it? A mere unavailing potest against foreign usurpation; a break in the line of prescription, sufficient to keep alive the consciousness of a right to resist oppression. With this, the flight of some, the ruin of others, the death of those who have shed upon the scaffold their blood, the purest blood of patriots. Then, one fine day, the people, who did *not* conspire, threw themselves into the streets, and extemporized in a few hours that deliverance so long sought for.

"This is what we have learnt, and what we shall not forget: and the evidence has proved it. Let others, too, remember it, and renounce for the future this bugbear of republican conspiracies. We hope that this trial will put them out of conceit with it. We are not children, and we have a better use to make of our lives than to stake them for what is unavailing. This court has so often resounded with the words, "*plot against the safety of the state*," that there are, perhaps, here some echoes to prolong the sound, but none will hereafter be found out of doors. Charlatans will cease to to make their profit out of this imaginary evil, and our accuser will have done this service to the country, in default of a better.

"The accused have perhaps a right to claim some share in this service. Placed before you, without any celebrated name to join itself to their cause, they have had confidence in you and in themselves, for you and they are men of honour, who need nobody's assistance to serve the truth: and if this trial is of use to our country, we find our reward already in the means which it affords us of loudly and openly making answer to our calumniators.

"Our blood is not our own,—it belongs to our country,—to our country which we love, because it deserves that its children should love it; because it has made them free, because it is great, because it is dear, useful, and formidable to the rest of the world. It is to the country that we are devoted—devoted, body and soul; not like fanatics, who are intoxicated by a word, but like brave men, who are happy to find something in this world to which it is noble, just, and sweet to consecrate their affections and their lives.

"These, gentlemen, are our sentiments, these our principles, for we do not separate the one from the other. And yet we are here, we are in the place where several of our brothers stood to hear their sentence of death pronounced in the name of Louis XVIII. Were I to turn round, and see in the caps of the soldiers who guard us that tri-coloured cockade which *we* have restored to them. I could not believe my eyes. Were they the Swiss, or the soldiery of the royal guard, I should understand it. Then, we should go back to the time of our dear and ill fated Bories, and thinking that Charles X. still reigned, we shuo d not be astonished that it is wished to make us victims, as Charles X. would have done if he had been the conqueror eight months ago."

BELGIUM

The riots which did prevail in this country seem to have subsided. The war holds off. Luxemburg is not to be immediately occupied by the Germanic Confederation, and the Belgians may get time and opportunity to settle their affairs. They now propose to offer their Throne to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

SWITZERLAND.

(Extract of a letter from a Correspondent.)

"Geneva, March 10.

"The preparations for maintaining the neutrality of Switzerland are unremitting, though little confidence is felt in the co-operation of those cantons which are employed in struggling with their own governments. In some cases, Basle especially, there seems to have been a desire to do as others do—to have a little revolution of their own, rather than any just ground for making a change. In many there is, I doubt not, room enough for improvement; only to those who know what the people are in most parts of Switzerland, it is ridiculous to suppose them capable of judging, except about cows and pasturage.

"Fribourgh, like all places where the Jesuits have taken refuge, has become too hot to hold them, and the most terrible excitement prevails; but as the press is gaining strength and freedom in all the cantons, their machinations are exposed *a l'envie*.

"The *Pays de Vaud* is, as usual, sending out quantities of powerful and most large and liberal writings among a population poisoned with modern fanaticism, and rendered bitter by the intolerance of the old church and magistrates—especially the latter. The *good men*, as you and I should call them, have struggled manfully, and have gained the ascendancy.

"Monsieur Monnard, the professor, who was suspended from his functions a year ago because he was too liberal (during which interregnum he came to lecture here, and was well attended), has made his voice heard in popular assemblies; and, after having repressed a tumult, and acted with great wisdom, he finds himself a leading man in the government. There are now two or three weekly journals in the canton, admirably written and full of excellent hits. I have also seen a capital address to the people from that sink of aristocratical tyranny, Berne. Neuchâtel has at length got a free press. There are two newspapers here: they are both on the free side; and a journal for free religious discussion, conducted upon the plan of the *Monthly Repositary*, is talked of.

Yours, &c., S. R."

ITALY.

It is now alleged as a justification of the resolution of the convention made by Cardinal Benvenuti, with the insurgents, that the treaty is void, as it was made under duress: the cardinal being their prisoner. "But," says a paper published at Rome, "The generous and truly noble sentiments of the Pope will now appear in their true light. Though he cannot leave rebels in possession of their offices and pensions, a general amnesty will be proclaimed excepting only the military chiefs, and those who deposed the Pope. It is not likely that any measures will be taken to keep the latter in the country. But the exalted sentiments of Gregory XVI. are manifested still more clearly in the assurances he has given that it is his firm resolution thoroughly to improve the situation of the countries subject to him. Notwithstanding a strong opposition, it is said deputies will be convoked from the most considerable places, and concession of the highest importance will be made to them. This is the true means to preserve the country from new revolutions."

The Austrain troops have succeeded in silencing opposition; and tranquility, as it is called, has been restored throughout Italy. The Austrians speak with the greatest contempt of the conduct of the insurgents. As soon as tranquillity is completely re-established, it is announced that the imperial troops will leave the Papal territory. The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following statement of the nature of the prevalent tranquillity:—"Many persons are compromised, families reduced to poverty, and the general distress increased. All the universities are closed, and it is not known when they will be re-opened. All strangers who had arrived at Bologna after June, 1830, have been obliged to leave it within twenty-four hours. The theatres are shut, and every thing, with the bad and unhealthy weather, contributes to render our situation more gloomy."

MISCELLANEA.

NOTICE TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Mr. C. Grant, just as the House was about to rise on Saturday morning week, brought forward his promised Motion respecting the notice to be given to the East India Company (pursuant to the 53d Geo. III. c. 155), preliminary to the termination of their Charter.—The following are the resolutions moved by the Right Honourable Gentlemen, and adopted by the House:—"1. That notice be given (to the East India Company), that the sum of 1,207,559l. 15s., and all arrears of annuity payable in respect thereof, being the remainder of the capital stock debt, or sum due from the public to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, will be redeemed and paid off on the 22d April, 1834, agreeable to the power of redemption contained in the last-mentioned Act.—2. That Mr. Speaker do, on the 22d April, 1831, signify, by writing to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the said Resolution of the House."

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from Glasgow, praying for a free trade to China and to India, and for permission freely to settle in India.—Lord Ellenborough said the question of free trade to China, would depend on whether the great expenditure of the government of India could be reduced. Great efforts had been made by the late government to diminish that expenditure, which they had reduced in the course of three years to 1,800,000l. He must claim for them the merit of having adopted measures for giving the people a free trade to China, and they meant to effect that object by gradually reducing the expenditure.—Petition laid on the table.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF LORD AND LADY WALSINGHAM.—On Wednesday morning last, Lord Walsingham's house, in Upper Harley-street, Cavendeish-square, was discovered to be on fire. Before his lordship could be released he was burnt to death, and his lady having jumped out of a back window, fell through a back house, and was so dreadfully mutilated, that she expiredsoon after. It is not known how the fire originated.

PRESTON ELECTION.—This election commenced and closed yesterday, with the return of Wood and Hunt, Mr. Potter having resigned, after a few tallies had been polled. Has Mr. Potter been Hunt's friend in disguise?

THE LATE MR. ABERNETHY.—This gentleman, so long respected for this great profesional skill, and so much celebrated for his eccentricity of manner, died at Enfield on Wednesday last in the 67th year of his age. In early life he was so fortunate as to conciliate the friendship of John Hunter, whose lectures in 1773, when a mere boy, he had sedulously attended. Soon after he had gone through the usual gradations of pupillage, Mr. Abernethy became assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and subsequently Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery to that institution. As an author he distinguished himself by several publications, in which he displayed enlarged and philosophical views of the structure and functions of the human body, illustrated by the most minute examination of all the details of his professional experience. His principal literary works were those entitled "Surgical Observations," "Lectures Explanatory of Mr. Hunter's Opinion of Vital Process," with a "Hunterian Oration," giving a more extended account of Mr. Hunter's labours and character. Mr. Abernethy was also the author of the anatomical and physiological articles published in Dr. Rees' Encyclopœdia, signed A. and B. His character as an operating surgeon was considerably enhanced by the success with which he, in several cases, tied the illiacartery for aneurism—an operation previously deemed to be one of imminent risk. Perhaps the most useful characteristic of Mr. Abernethy's lectures was the unceasing energy with which he impressed on the minds of his pupils that they should consider themselves as students in every stage of their lives, and that, in order to keep pace with the constant progress of science, they must not content themselves with the mere acquisition of that small portion of professional knowledge usually deemed the sufficient test for admitting persons to the privilege of exercising the medical or surgical profession. It was also a favourite doctrine with him that surgery should not be divided into different departments, and that a thorough knowledge of the whole system was essentially necessary to an intimate acquaintance with the functions and diseases of any particular part of the human body

THE NAVY.—All future commanders of line of battle ships must have served three years as lieutenants in rated ships, or in the command of sloops of war. The Belvidera, 24; the Wellesley, 74; the Asia. 84; the Donegal, 78; and the Curacoa, are ordered to fit up to the complement immediately. The first named vessels has sailed for the Mediterraneau. Six new steamers are ordered to be built by contract (in private yards), of 500 tons each. The Dread-nought has been added to the Grampus, as an hospital for sick seamen of all nations. Since the establishment of the hospital in 1821, 14,328 patients have been received on board the Grampus, and 3,029 out-patients relieved. There was an increase last year upon the annual average of 460 applications. The King takes a warm interest in the support of the hospital.

SINKING FUND.—The total surplus revenu of the United Kingdom, over the expenditure of the year which ended on the 5th of January ltfst, amounted to 2,913,673*l.* 2s. 4¾d. Fo the next quarter, therefore, one-fourth part o his surplus will be made applicable to the reduction of the national debt—viz. 728,418*l.* 5s. 7d. The amount to be employed as a sinking fund during the current quarter is less than that appropriated in reducing the public debt during the quarter just ended, there having been laid out by the commissioners, in the period last mentioned, the sum of 747,601*l.* 8s. 8¾d.

YORK—MONDAY, APRIL 4. "CAVALIERS, Ho!"—*Hungate* v. *Gascoigne*.—This great action was brought by the plaintiff (Doe, *in dem.* Hungate), to recover the estate of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge. The Court was crowded with persons, who expressed great interest in the issue. The plaintiff descends from an ancient family of great domains in Yorkshire. The estate in question was granted to Sir Philip Hungate, Bart. (his ancestor), in the 15th Charles I. Sir Philip had two sons, his heir, Francis, fell at Chester fighting against the Parliament, and left two sons likewise; the eldest, another Francis, succeeded his father, and in 1662, made a settlement in tail male, (limiting the remainder to his brother William.) Philip, the son of Francis, succeeded in 1682, married, and also made a settlement in tail male, limiting to his uncle William, as his father had done, the succession. He died, and his son, Sir Francis, in 1716, married Miss Weld, of Lulworth castle, who bore him one child, a daughter, May. He had a brother, who was a lunatic, and died in 1749. Mary was his trustee. with her husband Sir T. Gascoigne. Her daughter was married to Mr. Oliver, who took the name of Gascoigne, and possession of the estates. Now it was clear, that male issue failing to Sir Erancis and his brother, the lunatic, the estates reverted to the successor of William, the uncle of whom the present plaintiff was the heir, as the grandson of John, the brother of Thomas Hungate, sheriff of York, the son of Thomas, the son of William. The principal evidence to this descent was an aunt, aged eighty, who, through the fatigue of her journey from Chelmsford in Essex, to York, died just as her examination had been taken. She possessed a pedigree from John Hungate, her father, which proved the plaintiff's claim. This pedigree, with certificates of births, marriages, &c., and numerous witnesses, made out a satisfactory chain of evidence, and at eleven o'clock at night, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. A case arising out of this, Doe, *dem.* Hungate *v.* Hough and Gascoigne, was made *remanet* for next assizes.

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